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WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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SPANISH ELECTIONS.

ASSASSINATION RESORTED TO BY GOVERNMENT AGAINST SOCIALISTS.

Complete Returns Give the Government a Weak Majority—Facts Coming to Light that Cause Socialists to Receive Great Praise—Workingmen Distinguished from Valet Voters.

MADRID, Spain, June 3.—By the complete returns of the Senatorial elections of June 2nd the following candidates have been elected: 117 Liberals, 56 Conservatists, 7 followers of the Duke of Tetuan, 4 followers of Gamazo, 2 republicans, 1 follower of Romero Robledo, 1 Independent, 1 Archbishop, and 9 Bishops.

The Senate, including the permanent Senators, will be composed of the following members: 163 Liberals, 112 Conservatists, 24 Tetuanists, 10 Independents, 4 Liberal Independents, 7 Gamazists, 3 Democrats, 2 Carlists, 2 Rómberos, 2 Republicans, 2 National-Unionists, 18 belonging to no party, including the bishops; and 11 seats are vacant.

The elections have proved that our government is far from having the sincere purpose of purifying the ballot and making it truly the expression of the will of the people.

In fact the promises of reform have evaporated and the liberal government has shown itself as oppressive of justice as the preceding administration.

In Bilbao, it has not only allowed the bourgeois candidate to buy votes, but helped him, stationing at the polls the agents of the civil and rural police, to threaten the Socialist voters and to protect the agents of the bourgeois candidate.

They began in the morning by taking all walking sticks away from the Socialists, leaving free and undisturbed the agents of the opposing candidate, who, to perform the infamous work for which he had been engaged, were armed with rapiers and revolvers.

Facing the attitude of the authorities, the Socialists preserved a circumspect and prudent behavior, otherwise they would have been imprisoned in a body, or would have been made targets for the bullets of the gendarmes. They tried, therefore, not to give occasion to acts of violence; but one of the agents of the bourgeois candidate, without doubt obeying the orders he had received, profited by the dispute that had arisen between some of the Socialists and one of the agent's colleagues who was buying votes, and killed one of our comrades by stabbing him to the heart.

Great indignation at this assassination was felt by all the Socialists, but in order not to cause greater misfortune, each returned to his place. The author of the crime is a man returned from the galley; those that hired him for the work at the polls are now trying to save him. Besides this lamentable event, several men were wounded as the inevitable result of conflicts between the Socialists and the buyers of votes.

In such conditions the struggle is very hard. However, it is certain that the opposing candidate did not obtain a vote three times as large as that of the Socialist, as he desired, for, although the journals supporting him predicted that he would receive from 6,000 to 7,000 votes against 1,000, instead he had only 4,736 votes against the 2,781 votes obtained by the Socialist candidate.

Had there not been illegal voting and corruption, the victory would surely have been ours.

In Madrid, also, we should have won a parliamentary district had not traps been set by the authorities.

Of course all this will not prevent the Cortes (Parliament) from confirming the elections of Bilbao and of Madrid.

In smaller centers, where the Socialists entered the contest, there was not less corruption. In some places the votes cast by the Socialists were unmercifully divided among the bourgeois candidates.

One of the cities in which the elections have caused much talk is Barcelona. There the authorities and the leading men resorted to such bold proceedings that they made the defeated candidates triumph and made the victorious ones appear defeated. This deed excited such a tumult, and impelled the people of Barcelona to take such energetic and such violent action, that the government had to intercede, and let the governor regulate affairs so that instead of ministerialists and conservatives, the election of four Catalanists, two Republicans and one Ministerial candidate, was confirmed. This manner of conducting elections gives an idea of how voters are treated in Spain.

Although the Socialist Party did not win any material triumph, it has come out of the last elections increased and strengthened in public estimation.

Our enemies themselves admit that two parliamentary districts were stolen from us, and that it is our Party which has shown itself the best disciplined and which has struggled energetically to prevent political corruption.

All the bourgeois journals admit our strength at Bilbao.

In San Sebastian, the summer residence of the Queen, the Socialist candidate obtained about a thousand votes, and in Madrid the political force that received the most votes summing up all in the different districts, was our Party. The Republicans, though united in the struggle, did not have a larger number of votes than the Socialists.

The recognition of our strength, of our

discipline, and of our union, is unanimous on the part of the bourgeois press.

"El Espanol" ("The Spaniard") of Madrid, speaking of the Socialists in the elections, said:

"The Socialists gave a high example of honesty and of sincerity, of enthusiasm for their rights and of confidence in their own strength. They did not tolerate that either their friends or adversaries be defrauded of votes. They did not consent to voting under a false name. They gave a veto to every fraud. Wherever they were in the conflict, they were the severest witnesses against the great tyranny practiced by the government, and the most implacable censors of the illegitimates committed."

"In Madrid there was a remarkable contrast between the dignity of the workingmen, that came to the polls to represent the Labor Party, and the audacity of the valets that swarm under the various political banners. For the latter the day meant a good feast of glutony, thanks to the munificence of the rich candidates who, competing with señor Moret the minister of the interior, had prudently contributed several thousands of duros for wine, cigars, and dinners. The Socialists, on the other hand, showed by the seriousness of their behavior how convinced they were of the dignity of their act of voting, and how they reproved the way in which it was debased by the others. For the Socialists, it was rather a day of labor, of deprivation of all pleasure, and of sacrifice for their ideal. The Socialists' modest lunch, which each one paid for personally, was in strong contrast to the luxurious dinners of the ministerial agents."

"The Socialists were defeated in Madrid by the shameless oppression of Aguilara the mayor and of Moret; at Bilbao they saw one of their number fall beneath the dagger of a corrupt agent. This Party has elected no deputy, but it has won the sympathy of honest persons.

As for the government, it will have to expiate its evil deeds. The blood shed at Bilbao cannot be cleansed from the hands of the government officers, and such deaths cannot be forgotten."

In fact the sympathy that the Labor Party won by its seriousness, on the day of the last elections, has been great, and in the next struggle it will result in sending to Parliament one of its members.

PICTURES OF STRIKE PICKETS.

To Be Used as Evidence In Asking for an Injunction.

DETROIT, Mich., June 23.—The usual bunch of union machinists gathered on Chemin street the other forenoon near the Northern Engineering works. Along about the time the sun began to get hot their attention was attracted to something shining pointed at them from an upper window in the plant.

Visions of Hotchkiss rapid fire guns passed through the minds of the pickets, and then someone discovered that it was a camera.

It was simply a device of the Northern company for obtaining pictures of those who were patrolling the works. As the men were in the shade, and the camera was pointed almost full at the sun, the men think that the man behind the gun will find his negative badly clouded. Again in the afternoon the trick was tried.

Manager G. A. True of the works would not say that the company had not tried to get some, and he wouldn't say that it had. It was suggested that if photographs had been taken they might be of use in case an injunction was asked similar to those granted the Olds Motor works and the American Radiator Company. When asked if the company contemplated asking for such an injunction, Manager True said:

"Certainly, if we find it necessary to get an injunction we shall do so. I would not care to say whether we have found it necessary."

The men around the shop say that they are perfectly willing to have their pictures taken, but they deny having created any disturbance, and affirm that they have not even the chance to speak to the one university boy who is employed in the shop.

WILL DIE DISGRACED.

If Carnegie Don't Look Out He Won't Get a Halo.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 23.—An Eastern syndicate may soon obtain control of the vast asphalt deposits of Kentucky and become an active rival of the Barber Asphalt Company. For over a week T. A. Cassatt, nephew of the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and representing Andrew Carnegie, and J. C. Sidney of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, representing W. C. Whitney of New York, have been investigating the condition of the mines owned by the American Standard Asphalt Company in Logan County, and the mines of the Green River Asphalt Company, at Yonkers Ferry and vicinity.

These mines are owned by Louisville people, who have competed successfully with the Barber Asphalt Company, in Louisville and elsewhere. The close proximity of the Kentucky mines to the leading cities of the country gives them a big advantage over the Barber Asphalt Company, who have to bring the raw material from foreign ports at great expense. Messrs. Cassatt and Sidney will return to Louisville to-day, and it is believed the deal for the possession of the mines will be closed on Monday.

There is enough asphalt in Logan County and in the Green River country in the vicinity of Yonkers Ferry, to have all the streets in the country asphalted.

SANCTIFIED PANDERERS.

WHOLESALE HOUSES WHO FORCE MODELS TO "BE GOOD" TO BUYERS.

A System Replete With Horror—Women Must Place Themselves at the Disposal of Customers—All the Houses in the City in the Game.

Capitalism blights whatever it touches. It degrades all who come in contact with it. It uses every aspiration, every hope, every thought of humanity for its own purposes. It coins all into power still farther to debase humanity. And all the while it does so it rolls around and around glowing words of morality, and it says its prayers nightly, and it raises its voice in a glad hymn to the creator who made Capitalism, and who has made men worthy of it.

Readers of THE PEOPLE are acquainted with the brutalizing effects of many employments. This comes about, not because the work in itself is brutalizing, but the conditions under which the men or women are employed make it so. They are also acquainted with the racking, murderous system in vogue in many places, and it takes but a glance, from day to day, at the columns in THE PEOPLE concerning workers killed or maimed at their employment to realize that capitalism sticks at no crime to make more money.

But there is one branch in which tollers are subjected to an even worse condition. You may escape in some lines, but in this one there is no hope. The models for the large wholesale houses in New York are obliged not only to sell their grace and symmetry, but they are obliged to throw themselves in as good measure.

It is a notorious fact that the buyers for the out-of-town houses look upon a trip to New York in the light of an outing. When they come here they spend as much time as they possibly can away from business, and the different houses see to it that in being kept away from other houses their own house has them well in hand. The cloak and suit models are supposed to be good to the buyers. They must give them a good time while they are in the city. They must go with them, if it is asked, and it always is, and they must play the buyers so that they will feel good natured, and be willing to return to the model's firm for the sake of the pleasure that has been given. The model is a bait that is held up, and a girl cannot hold a job unless she is willing to go to any extremes to influence a customer.

This practice holds good with all the houses. The owners may be Sunday School superintendents, or they may give donations to the Y. M. C. A., but for all that they hold at the disposal of visitors a sufficient number of girls to make it "interesting" for men whom they hope to induce to buy. Some of the owners may even contribute money to Comstock raids, they may be heart and soul in the work of "suppressing vice" in the tenement districts. They may seek to "root out the social evil." But they have no objections to acting as panderers to customers whom they hope to influence. In doing so they do not go into their own pockets and furnish money. They force it upon the girls in their employ, as an addition to their labor, the task of giving to the buyer, with no return but ruin and dishonor. The girls have often protested against this, but it has all been in vain. If they are not willing to take the whole job, they can have none of it, and their sanctified employer can offer up a prayer that other girls will bend more easily to the "will of God," and not be "disatisfied with the place to which nature assigns them."

The buyers take this as part of what is coming to them, and they will not patronize a firm that is not willing to meet their demand. When this state of affairs first commenced, it was in the light of an experiment. To-day it is an institution, and a house cannot expect to sell without it.

While all the talk is going forward about "vice eating into society," those very men who do the talking are furnishing human beings to fatten vice. The capitalist system is prolific of horrors, but there is none more horrible than this one of prostituting every woman for the sake of gain.

WOMEN GET MEN'S PLACES.

Two Hundred and Fifty Cigarmakers Are Thrown Out.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 23.—The Hemsheim factory has notified its 250 hand cigarmakers that they were no longer wanted, as their places had been filled by women.

The men have been laid off since January 1, and have been promised reemployment week by week until yesterday. They declare that they will not protest against women being put in their places, but they object to the fact that the women are paid but one-half the wages the men were getting.

The entire number of discharged men assembled at the factory yesterday morning and secured their tools. There was no trouble, but the members of the union declare that they have treated T90345623456HRDI they have been treated unfairly, and if the efforts of the labor organizer, Caldwell, are successful a strike of all the hand cigarmakers in this city may result.

READING, Pa., June 23.—Jonas D. Snyder, aged thirteen years, employed in Stony Creek Mills, had a slight difference with the foreman yesterday. He went home, shot himself through the head and died instantly.

DONOLLY BROUGHT TO TERMS.

The Exposure of the "Daily People" Promptly Causes a Fake Strike to be Called Off.

Owing to the revelations made by the DAILY PEOPLE last Saturday morning showing that Walking Delegate "Jack" Donnelly was using the Bricklayers' Union as a collection agency for the bosses, and also using the union to fight the smaller concerns for the Master Builders' Association, and that he called out a strike on Sixteenth street and First avenue, in pursuit of this business of his, a special meeting of the Executive Board of the Bricklayers' Union was held that same night.

The report of the strike as given in the DAILY PEOPLE between Rolf and the Bricklayers' Union on the building on the corner of Sixteenth street and First avenue was read to the members of the Board, and by a vote of seven to one it was decided TO CALL THE STRIKE OFF. The one dissenting vote came from No. 7, Donnelly's own union.

Contractor Alfonso Aguilus was notified of the action by secretary Hanlon of the Executive Board, and on Monday morning the Union men again went to work.

The contractor, Aguilus still complains that while the bricklayers have thrown down Donnelly he yet, in spite of the verdict rendered on Saturday night, spent Monday and Tuesday running around on a rampage to the firms that were supplying material for the building to stop them from letting him have supplies.

DONOLLY DEFIED.

He Again Calls Off the Bricklayers on His Fake Strike; the Men Refuse to Obey.

At Wednesday evening's meeting of Bricklayers' Union No. 7 no report was submitted by its member to the Executive Board on the action taken by the Board on last Saturday night calling off the strike on the building being built by Rolf on the corner of Sixteenth street and First avenue. Although the members waited until late at night, Donnelly failed to attend the meeting.

That same afternoon in open defiance of the Executive Board, Donnelly again called the men who had gone to work on the Sixteenth street and First avenue job off the building. The men refused to obey the order except one who was a member of Donnelly's own union, No. 7.

CIGARMAKERS TO BE TRICKED.

The Fakirs Subsequently Change the Day for the General Vote for Delegates to Convention.

The DAILY PEOPLE is driving the Fakirs into all sorts of contortions. They are scared for their lives or what the rank and file may do to them. The Fakirs of the International Cigarmakers' Union in this city are particularly nervous on the score of the exposures they have been submitted to by the DAILY PEOPLE. How badly scared they are appears from their latest move.

A general vote is about to be taken for delegates to the Cigarmakers' convention. The day for taking the vote in Union 90 was set down some time ago for next Saturday, the 29th instant. The Fakirs have their slate; but they are feeling more and more nervous about it. They know the rank and file is onto them. Every issue of the DAILY PEOPLE almost contains some new facts that incriminate the Fakirs and lose them votes. Driven by desperation, they have surreptitiously changed the date for the general vote, making it a whole week earlier.

Their plan is to get a snap vote today and squeeze through, as only the "faithful" have been given the tip. The Fakirs are shaking in their boots.

Perils of Child Labor.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., June 23.—Sabino Simon, a boy, was ground to a pulp at the Bluestone quarry of the Standard Lime and Stone Company, Saturday afternoon.

While oiling an immense flint crusher his clothing was caught in the cogs and his body was drawn through the terrible teeth of the machine. Shreds of his flesh were found mixed with crushed limestone.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., June 23.—George Snyder, Jr., a fourteen-year-old boy living at Hainesport, was run over yesterday by a heavily laden car. Both his legs were badly crushed, and he bled to death before surgical aid could be procured.

READING, Pa., June 23.—Jonas D. Snyder, aged thirteen years, employed in Stony Creek Mills, had a slight difference with the foreman yesterday. He went home, shot himself through the head and died instantly.

ARBUCKLE'S GOODNESS.

A CAPITALIST'S PHILANTHROPIC PRESSIONS DISSECTED.

Furnishes Steam Yachts to Give Poor Families an Outing—Shuts Off a Wharf Where the Poor Went Went to Resort Conditions in His Factory.

A local paper recently published an interview with John Arbuckle, the coffee king, in which he is quoted as saying that the yachts, which he had remodeled at a great cost, were to be used solely for the purpose of giving mothers with large families, who are forced to "live" in the slums, an outing at least once a week, all expenses paid, and to make life more pleasant for what he is pleased to term young folks, with tired brains.

Now the average reader of "our" great metropolitan journals will write Mr. Arbuckle as being a public spirited gentleman, and a philanthropist of a high order. But to the Socialist, who puts all such as the coffee magnate under a powerful lens, the manner in which he looks up is not in any wise creditable to the aforesaid John Arbuckle. The public only knows of him in a general way. Let us size him up in the concrete and see what we find. He is the employer of hundreds of people, a great number of whom are young women. He expends for female labor about \$1.25 for a ten and a half hour day. The young women are engaged in packing Ariosa coffee. They work in shifts. Two weeks day and a like period is given to night work. They are responsible for a vast amount of work and can remain in the employ of the canny Scot for life, but need not expect ever to get an increase in wages. The writer has in mind a Miss D. who has been in the employ of the firm for about fifteen years and who receives but \$8.50 per week as against \$16 when she first entered the employ of the Arbuckles.

Now the average reader of the DAILY PEOPLE will be surprised to learn that while the Arbuckles have been in open defiance of the Executive Board, Donnelly has gone to work on the Sixteenth street and First avenue job off the building. The men refused to obey the order except one who was a member of Donnelly's own union, No. 7.

Arbuckle never would permit such a chance to escape him to rob his workers

The "Socialist Movement in Great Britain."

By R. McDonald, Vancouver, B. C.

The (what is called by courtesy) "Socialist movement in Great Britain," reminds one of the famous pigs in clover puzzle. At first it seems a hard proposition to corral the pigs into one common sty, but by dint of dexterous shuffling the seemingly impossible is accomplished.

As the English movement is peculiarly adapted, both by words and actions, to the process of shuffling, I propose taking the three organizations which make up the "movement" in England, the Fabians, the Independent Labour Party, and Social Democratic Federation. The Blatchford worshippers not cutting much figure can be left at their devotions for the present. I shall show how the three organizations have managed to gravitate to a common sty.

The Fabian Society, organized for the purpose of saving the working class the trouble of fighting their own fight, is composed of well-meaning middle class souls, with yearnings to uplift humanity, humanity to them spelling "Middle Class." The Fabians employ a pack of spellbinders who are let loose on poor suffering humanity to preach the "gospel of brotherhood." By persuasive, kindly words they endeavor to touch the hearts of the capitalist and worker. So that, realizing that all men are brothers, the wage slave and capitalist may work strenuously and heartily together to bring about that glorious day when the capitalist, putting aside the cares of business, and the worker, quitting his pursuit of liberty and employment, may rest together in peace and amity in a municipalized cemetery.

Bruce Glasier is a type of the lecturers employed by the Fabian Society. He was denounced by Connolly in "Justice" as a fakir. While privately denying the charge, he, the chairman of the Independent Labour Party, cannot deny the charge publicly. Why? Because he would lose his job if he denied that he was preaching slushy trash. The Fabians have no use for a man who can't be used to jolly the workers with Glasgow Socialism, and Glasier likes to work for the brotherhood of man and the Fabian Society.

At the recent Independent Labour Party conference, he defined Socialism "as an utterable sigh deep down in the human heart;" it was also "something grander, nobler and immeasurably higher than science."

The following extracts from an article which appeared in "Justice" show how Fabianism is regarded (for one issue only) by the Social Democratic Federation:

"Now if we ask ourselves what Fabianism really is, what is its essential significance, we need not search very far for an answer. Every leading profession or caste expresses itself on occasion in a movement for the extension of its own power or domination.

"Fabians do not believe in the class war; they do not profess even to aim at economic equality; their object goes no further than the transformation of as many social and industrial functions as possible into public services, in other words, Socialism has been expounded as nothing more than the Elysium of the Government official."

In the same issue of "Justice," in a leader on the London County Council Election, the following tell-tale passage appears:

"We have actually had members of the S. D. F. writing to the papers appealing for the votes of all Socialists on behalf of this disguised Liberal Party. The 'Labour Leader' supported the Progressives back and edge. Why, even Reynolds is more reasonable than our Fabian friends, and those of the 'Labour Leader.' Unfortunately the few Socialists who were returned allowed themselves to be deceived by the shallow device invented by the Fabians to serve the Liberals."

Right below that leader appears this: "Socialism must come; it is inevitable."

The Social Democratic Federation are sitting around, waiting on its coming. What's the good of hustling? don't worry; it's coming; it's inevitable; the Fabians will fetch it along.

In the same issue, March 9th, in a review of the "mouvement Socialiste," harmony again counts one up. Stating that Vollmar and Ferri discuss again for the twentieth time (a moderate estimate), whether Millerand should or should not have joined the Ministry, the pious hope is expressed that the question might now surely be shelved. The small band of "bigoted," "intolerant" Socialists in Great Britain and Ireland won't shelve that question till it's settled, and settled right.

The pigs having by this time been almost corralled, the next shake separates them for a moment. Listen to the voice of Tattler in "Justice" who says:

"I am not tolerant and should be sorry to be supposed so. I do not think that the Social Democrat is called upon to be tolerant. He is a fighter, a sort of political Ishmael. HE MUST HIT OUT AND HIT HARD, and there is nothing more deserving of his heaviest blows than treachery and recency."

On the front page quoting from the "Liberty and Property Defence Review," it has the following hard hitting comment:

"The organ of capitalistic anarchism goes further and suggests a programme for the New Borough Council which we ourselves could endorse, it says the majority of London to the new Council should be simply this: NO POLITICS: sweep the streets, clean the pavements, etc., etc., etc."

How hard "Justice" hits, to be sure! Isn't it a fighter from way back?

Let us turn to F. A. Keir Hardie's paper and see what sort of slush is doled out to the L. L. P. by their beloved shepherd.

"Plain Talk to Liberals" has the following gem:

"He asked them to believe that such teaching was not anti-Christian. It was

the highest Christianity and was based upon the teaching of Jesus Christ."

Just next to the column where the great and only fakir is depicted engaged editing his map a member of the I. L. P. writes:

"In finishing this letter let me add that as a member of the Church of Christ and as a member of the I. L. P., as a man who loves both his Bible and his 'Labour Leader,' and as one who is trying to extend the influence of both, I feel it to be my duty as far as I am able to help on the simultaneous mission."

The advice given by Hardie to his dupes throws an X ray on the movement and on Hardie. He says:

"I can think of nothing better suited for the average man to read than the 'Labour Movement' (Hobhouse), which treats the subject from the common sense rather than the doctrinaire standpoint and is thus well calculated to make friends all round. 'Progress and Poverty,' and the 'Anatomy of Misery.' They are eminently readable, generally sound save George's theories on interest."

Campaign Documents published in the "Labour Leader" make interesting reading and explain in themselves how things are going on in England. Richard Bell of the Railwaymen's Union tells how Derby was "won for Socialism." He states that:

"The fight was entirely one against the Conservatives and Unionists, for the Liberals not only left me a clear field for one of the seats, but asked the electors to vote for their candidate and for me. Throughout the campaign the Liberals were exceedingly friendly."

In Gorton Division Lanc, the I. L. P., the Temperance Party, the United Irish League, the Nonconformists and the rank and file of the radicals fell into line for the Socialist.

A. E. Fletcher, who contested one of the divisions of the Earthly Paradise of the freak reformer, laments that Scotland, politically, is on the down-grade, she was once Liberal, now the Tories have the pull, yet he has hopes and, most unkindest cut of all, says:

"The fact that even in one of the divisions of REACTIONARY GLASGOW I who stood as an anti-Jingo and a Socialist was able to poll over 3,100 votes" (almost the combined poll of the Liberal Chisholm and the I. L. Peer Smillie, at the previous election; Fletcher doesn't mention that interesting fact; nor his endorsement by the local Liberal Association.)

The two S. D. F. candidates, Thorne and Lansbury, were in the same boat, supported by the Liberal Party.

Harmony! What crimes against the working class are committed in thy name!

The "Labour Leader," commenting on the fact that 2,360,852 Unionist voters have 330 members and 2,055,951 Liberals have 187 members, says:

"They are all birds of a feather, anything."

Quite so. The puzzle is to find the difference between them and the Socialists. So as to help the comrades in the United States and Canada to solve the puzzle, let the following serve, without comment. It was published by "Justice":

"Silence is golden." (being evidently one of Quelch's favorite proverbs.)

KIER HARDIE'S ELECTION ADDRESS.

Gentlemen: It is with pleasure that I accept the hearty invitation of the trades unionists of the Merthyr Boroughs to come forward in the Labor interest as a candidate for the representation of the constituency in the House of Commons.

"The confidence and friendship shown by this invitation is an honor which I value as being far above riches.

"We are no strangers to one another. I was among you endeavoring to cheer, encourage and strengthen you in the dark days of your recent great industrial struggle. Not many years ago, when during the haulers' strike, the Government sent soldiers into the district, it was my voice that protested against this in Parliament when others upon whom you had more claims were silent.

"My program is the program of Labor; my cause is Labor's cause—the cause of humanity—the cause of God.

"For twenty-four years I have been before my fellow men as a trade union official and a political leader.

"My record for these years is the best pledge I can give of what my future course of action will be. Whether in Parliament or out of it, I always have been, and always shall be found on the side of the workers. I know everything that is to be known about the life and work of a miner.

"Born and reared in collier's cottage and afterwards working for fourteen years in the pit, I know only too well what such a life means, and I am not willing that any human being should continue in the life, without further essential reforms.

"I am a democrat in politics and a Socialist in economics. I first learned my socialism in the New Testament where I still find my chief inspiration.

"Our claim for one representative is moderate and reasonable enough in a constituency where we are in an overwhelming majority, we ask for half the representation. Workers, in being TRUE TO ME, you will be true to yourselves. Let us then work hard for a great Labor Victory at the polls on Tuesday next."

I am, gentlemen, respectfully yours,

J. KIER HARDIE."

This pigs-in-clover puzzle gets more interesting every twist, for the "hard hitting," "intolerant" Tattler, in the same issue, Nov. 3, 1900, says:

"I recognize that the relations between the S. D. F. and the I. L. P. are not all they should be; or all I could wish them, for I would have both bodies amalgamated. But, seeing that in the recent election the S. D. F. and the I. L. P. ran a joint candidate, who was a member of the latter body, working together enthusiastically all through, that in every other constituency the greatest harmony prevailed, and the I. L. P. at a special election conference, passed a resolution to

support S. D. F. candidates whenever they might be running, seeing further that all over the country at the present time the members of the two bodies are working harmoniously together in municipal contests, I do submit that Burrows' description (Burrows said that they glared at each other from opposite sides of the street) of the attitude of the two bodies towards each other is somewhat misleading."

Another twist and "No Compromise," "No entangling alliances" appears on the scene on the front page of "Justice." Oct. 27, it states, referring to the Democratic Convention:

"Yet the principles and object of our organization should make our position in the matter perfectly clear. Our ultimate object is the consummation of Social Democracy, the achievement of the Social Revolution and in the meantime our work is the organization of a definite revolutionary Social Democratic Party inside and outside the House of Commons. We do not wish to form an advanced semi-Socialist-Cum-Radical-Cum Labor Party."

Right below the "No Compromise" is an article headed "The Kautsky Resolution," in which Kautsky's article is recommended as the best statement of the true Socialist attitude on the Millerand question.

Kautsky contends that his resolution does not in any way justify Millerand in entering the Ministry and still less in continuing there at the present time. The Millerandists may contend, but we are camping on their trail, and excuses don't go in a clear cut revolutionary movement.

Hyndman, writing on the French Socialist differences, says:

"May we then plead for a period of peace, at least till after the congress. As international Socialists, we naturally denounce the attitude of the Waldeck Rousset administration, towards strikes and strikers. We object to the continued presence of Millerand in the Cabinet in the face of this attitude, and we hold that trades unions and co-operative societies as such are of less no use to Socialism.

But it should not be forgotten that Jules, Geraud-Richard and their friends, whatever may be their short comings in other respects have said, time after time, that they are ready to abide by the vote of the whole Party while accepting the bed rock principles of Socialism. What more does the Parti Ouvrier with its allies want?"

We F. S. D. F. are not taken to be very easy in our dealings, yet we would gladly accept fusion with the I. L. P. or even with the Fabian Society. We have such confidence in the principles of scientific Socialism, and in the eventual success of irreconcilable "tactics," etc., etc., etc.

Now for the Ishmaelite Tattler, in answer to a letter, written by one of the small band, who may yet save the English movement from utter destruction, Tattler says:

"I am bound to confess that Hardie's address to the electors of Merthyr was very far from my ideal of a Socialist electoral appeal, and that he issued at Preston was no better. (It must have been a peach.)

"We did quite right to count Hardie's votes in estimating the growth of the Socialist vote in the recent election. Hardie stood as Socialist.

"As Bottom says: 'it is no use to be very easy in our dealings, yet we would gladly accept fusion with the I. L. P. or even with the Fabian Society. We have such confidence in the principles of scientific Socialism, and in the eventual success of irreconcilable "tactics," etc., etc., etc.'

Quite so. The puzzle is to find the difference between them and the Socialists. So as to help the comrades in the United States and Canada to solve the puzzle, let the following serve, without comment. It was published by "Justice":

"Silence is golden." (being evidently one of Quelch's favorite proverbs.)

KIER HARDIE'S ELECTION ADDRESS.

Gentlemen: It is with pleasure that I accept the hearty invitation of the trades unionists of the Merthyr Boroughs to come forward in the Labor interest as a candidate for the representation of the constituency in the House of Commons.

"The confidence and friendship shown by this invitation is an honor which I value as being far above riches.

"We are no strangers to one another. I was among you endeavoring to cheer, encourage and strengthen you in the dark days of your recent great industrial struggle. Not many years ago, when during the haulers' strike, the Government sent soldiers into the district, it was my voice that protested against this in Parliament when others upon whom you had more claims were silent.

"My program is the program of Labor; my cause is Labor's cause—the cause of humanity—the cause of God.

"For twenty-four years I have been before my fellow men as a trade union official and a political leader.

"My record for these years is the best pledge I can give of what my future course of action will be. Whether in Parliament or out of it, I always have been, and always shall be found on the side of the workers. I know everything that is to be known about the life and work of a miner.

"Born and reared in collier's cottage and afterwards working for fourteen years in the pit, I know only too well what such a life means, and I am not willing that any human being should continue in the life, without further essential reforms.

"I am a democrat in politics and a Socialist in economics. I first learned my socialism in the New Testament where I still find my chief inspiration.

"Our claim for one representative is moderate and reasonable enough in a constituency where we are in an overwhelming majority, we ask for half the representation. Workers, in being TRUE TO ME, you will be true to yourselves. Let us then work hard for a great Labor Victory at the polls on Tuesday next."

I am, gentlemen, respectfully yours,

J. KIER HARDIE."

This pigs-in-clover puzzle gets more interesting every twist, for the "hard hitting," "intolerant" Tattler, in the same issue, Nov. 3, 1900, says:

"I recognize that the relations between the S. D. F. and the I. L. P. are not all they should be; or all I could wish them, for I would have both bodies amalgamated. But, seeing that in the recent election the S. D. F. and the I. L. P. ran a joint candidate, who was a member of the latter body, working together enthusiastically all through, that in every other constituency the greatest harmony prevailed, and the I. L. P. at a special election conference, passed a resolution to

SHIFTING SCENES

Of Horror Evoked in a Church to the Mind of a Seer.

ROANOKE, Va., June 20.—Being very

bit, I have been, since boyhood, connected with the choir of some church. And as a consequence of my attendance at the night-service of one of our churches here on Sunday night of June 9th, I had my heart all lacerated by the enactment, before me, of the most pathetic scene which it ever was my misfortune to witness, of a scene which, while it awoke every sympathetic chord in my nature also, at the same time roused within me stronger determination to work with greater zeal and energy for the great cause of humanity by educating my fellow wage slaves in the knowledge of our grand movement for their emancipation, that they, thus enlightened, may soon rise up and smash in the head of this present capitalist system of Hell, and rear on its ruins a glorious Commonwealth of freedom—the Socialist Republic.

The cause of my lacerated feelings and determined resolve for more energetic action on my part was this: On the evening of the date mentioned above a certain Rev. Mr. Maybee addressed the congregation of the church in which I worshiped some times. His address was made in interest of a certain society which, he stated, had for its purpose the finding of homes for little boys and girls who were destitute orphans, or those who had parents, which the reverend gentleman stated they would be better

The reverend gentleman, after explaining the aims of the society and quoting several illustrations of how this society had, during the period of its existence, taken up certain children and placed them in homes where they were nurtured and educated, and were now filling honorable positions in society, concluded with an appeal for financial aid in the work, also requesting the names of any one who was willing to offer home for one of those desolate little ones. In order, no doubt, to appeal more strongly to the sympathies of his audience he called on a lady in the audience to bring forward a little girl of three years which he took up and presented to the audience, stating as he did so that this little one was one of the society's charges. It was then, when he took that little tot in his arms, when it turned its sweet innocent little face and wondering eyes upon the strange faces by which it was surrounded; and when on his giving it back to the system which is killing both themselves and their babies? Alas, no! We find them instead cowering before their enemy; the great giant, the proletaire, reaching out to them and imploring their protection—and those fathers, where are they? Rushing to their rescue and with just and manly indignation at the ballot box, striking blow on blow at the system which is killing both themselves and their babies? Alas, no! We find them instead cowering before their enemy; the great giant, the proletaire, reaching out to them and imploring their protection—and those fathers, where are they? Rushing to their rescue and with just and manly indignation at the ballot box, striking blow on blow at the system which is killing both themselves and their babies? Alas, no! We find them instead cowering before their enemy; the great giant, the proletaire, reaching out to them and imploring their protection—and those fathers, where are they? Rushing to their rescue and with just and manly indignation at the ballot box, striking blow on blow at the system which is killing both themselves and their babies? Alas, no! We find them instead cowering before their enemy; the great giant, the proletaire, reaching out to them and imploring their protection—and those fathers, where are they? Rushing to their rescue and with just and manly indignation at the ballot box, striking blow on blow at the system which is killing both themselves and their babies? Alas, no! We find them instead cowering before their enemy; the great giant, the proletaire, reaching out to them and imploring their protection—and those fathers, where are they? Rushing to their rescue and with just and manly indignation at the ballot box, striking blow on blow at the system which is killing both themselves and their babies? Alas, no! We find them instead cowering before their enemy; the great giant, the proletaire, reaching out to them and imploring their protection—and those fathers, where are they? Rushing to their rescue and with just and manly indignation at the ballot box, striking blow on blow at the system which is killing both themselves and their babies? Alas,

EXPLOITING THE PUBLIC.

METROPOLITAN HANDLES NEW YORK.
ERS WORSE THAN IF HOGS.

The Aldermanic Bluff and its Little Joker.
Cars Taken Off—Indecency of Over-crowding—Public Spirit Needed Badly
Some Suggestions.

Great things are expected from the car-crowding resolution, referred on Tuesday by the Board of Alderman to its committee on railroads. But if past experience counts for anything, the resolution, if not immediately buried, will be allowed to slumber as soon as the present agitation subsides.

As it is the resolution in its provisions for punishment for violation of the ordinance makes the ridiculous proposition to fine the conductor and the passenger.

The railroads, it is said, will oppose the ordinance on the ground that it would force them to run more cars, which it is claimed would impede instead of facilitating traffic. The fact of the matter is that the overcrowding arises largely because the company has reduced the ordinary number of cars.

Mr. Vreeland claims that the trouble cannot be overcome, but it can. To illustrate: When the cable cars were running on Lexington avenue to 105th street, there were eighty-eight full day cars running daily. Since the electric cars have been running they have eighty-four full day cars. Before the trolley cars ran below 105th street, eight cars were run from 146th street, Lenox avenue, through 116th street, down Lexington avenue to 105th street, and seven cars were run from 131st street, Lexington avenue, to 105th street. Consequently there are nineteen cars less now than there were before they substituted electricity for cable. So the public can see some of the causes of these crowded street cars.

It is just as bad on the West Side, if not worse, as the Columbus avenue cars are crowded before they reach 106th street. And the officials of the company will not help! But how about those cars they took off the road? By taking nineteen cars from Lexington avenue and twenty-five from Columbus avenue, that takes forty-four cars off, and just twice as many men out of work, the wages of whom would amount to \$1.98 each per day. So it can be seen how this large corporation curtails its expenses, and gathers in the profits.

Thus, the capitalists of this city, enjoying a monopoly of public transportation, not only exploit the labor employed on the cars, but the public as well. Passengers that would fill two or three cars are crowded into one in a manner that would not be tolerated in the transportation of dogs. Women are crowded into vulgar promiscuity with men, which under any other circumstances they would vigorously resent.

The public by its acceptance of this state of affairs would lead one to think that it had accepted Mr. Vreeland's "it can't be helped."

The company reaps ever greater profits because of the indifference of the public. In Europe the street-car passenger traffic is regulated. When the seating capacity of a vehicle is full no more passengers are taken on. We are told that the hurrying American would not submit to such regulation, but the fact is the American can be made to submit to regulations, that are enforced just the same as other people. It is not because the American is in a hurry that he prefers to be crowded or continually drive his life put in danger. This superstition is one fostered by the companies.

A reporter investigated the traffic on various lines yesterday during the busy hours. What impressed an observer most was the seeming planless way the cars are run.

It doesn't matter how full a car is, the motorman has to stop for every individual who signals his car. Failure to do so means suspension. In carrying out this rule the reporter saw cars that could not possibly crush in one more passenger, continually stopping on signal thus losing valuable time. Getting on and off the crowded cars takes up more time than it filled to seating capacity only. The reporter who has had some experience, judged that the rolling stock could be increased several times on all the lines without impeding traffic. Some sort of order should be adopted first of all. During the busy hours a certain number of cars should be made through ones. Where lines parallel each other one of them should be given over to long distance riders during busy hours. During the rush hours all wagon traffic should be kept off the car tracks.

There is no doubt that the traveling public is disgusted with the service, but no one seems to know how to overcome it. But the agitation is spreading and in the hope to lull it the resolution was introduced in the Council. The company can and should be made to furnish adequate service. When a person pays for transportation it certainly embraces the use of a seat.

To bring the company to time moral courage is needed on the part of the public. If a car stops on signal and a passenger gets in and finds no seat he should protest and withhold his fare. Of course arrests would follow but a few such cases would give life to the movement, and would bring matters to a head.

It should be borne in mind that the fight is not against the employees who are helpless in the matter. No one would welcome a change more than they. The men are under a terrific strain all the time. They are ordered to overcome delays from overcrowding by running faster, the result is murder and "accidents." A bond of sympathy between the employees and the public would help the work along.

RUN UP AGAINST IT.**A Dialogue Between Well Posted Em. Player and Fakir.**

TROY, June 17.—Early this month we had a visit from one of the Chief Labor Fakirs. He got up against it. We have a branch of the Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union that is owned and controlled by Homer D. Call, Secretary-Treasurer. The following is a conversation that took place between the proprietor of a meat market and this prime fakir:

Fakir CALL: "I am here in the interest of the local union of Meat Cutters, advocating the closing of the meat markets at 7 o'clock, evenings. Are you in favor of it?"

STREET MARKET MAN: "Yes, I am in favor of early closing."

Fakir CALL: "I have a contract here, I would like to have you sign."

He hands him a printed copy; the Market Man takes the paper and reads one paragraph and then asks Fakir Call:

"What are the Union rules?"

Fakir CALL: "The rules are on the paper I gave you."

MARKET MAN: "You can make a new rule next week and I will have to live up to it."

Fakir CALL: "Yes; we may; but if we do, we will notify you."

MARKET MAN: "But I will not have a voice in making it; so therefore I refuse to sign your contract."

Fakir CALL: "Why, my dear sir, I am surprised at you! You don't want to go on record as being opposed to labor unions? You must have a very large trade from union men and their families."

MARKET MAN: "Yes, I want to go on record as opposing the kind of a union that you represent; it is a fake union; it does its members no good, only all the injury it does them."

Fakir CALL: "Yes, it does. The butchers of to-day are better off than they were fifteen years ago."

MARKET MAN: "I do not believe that; all they get now is mere existence, so fifteen years ago they must have starved to death."

Fakir CALL: "My dear sir, this is not an organization to antagonize anybody. It is to protect ourselves."

MARKET MAN: "Will you please tell me how you can protect yourselves and not antagonize anyone?"

The fakir just then became speechless; for a minute or so he got his wind knocked out. When he recovered it he said: "This contract is of mutual interest to you and your employees to work in harmony."

MARKET MAN: "If you can convince me that the interests of my employees and myself are the same, I will see things different from what I do now, for I believe our interests are opposed, and the only reason why we employers have men or boys working for us is to make profit out of them. If we can make them work for 15 cents a day for 10 hours a day, we would do it. We are in business for profit, not for charity. We will get our help in the cheapest market, and when he is worked out, we will throw him out and get a fresh man."

Fakir CALL: "My dear sir, don't you know that you can get as much work out of a man in 10 hours as you can in 12?"

MARKET MAN: "That is the reason that I favor early closing. It is not for my employees, but for my own benefit, as I have to stay here to close up. If I want to go and enjoy myself it is late when I get away."

Fakir CALL: "Then that is your final answer, is it?"

MARKET MAN: "Yes, sir."

Fakir CALL leaves, but returns in about 30 minutes with another contract for the market man to sign. It is to agree to close his market at 7 o'clock with the rules cut out. He says to the market man: "That is what you are in favor of; will you please sign it?"

MARKET MAN: "I will sign such a contract for the Retail Butchers' Protective Association, but not for you; I don't want to do any business with you of any kind."

Fakir CALL: "My dear sir, if you are in favor of this movement, why not help us to get what we want?"

MARKET MAN: "When I am in favor of anything I pick my co-workers; I don't work with every one that comes along." This was the second knock-out for the market man.

Fakir CALL, getting up very groggy

To THE PEOPLE.—Although the and very hot: "My name is on contracts, just as good men as you are, P. D. Armour and men of his kind."

MARKET MAN: "That is just the reason why I won't put my name on it. Your Union is a very good thing for P. D. Armour and his kind, but a very bad thing for the poor dupes that you are leading." Third knock-out for the market man.

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MARKET MAN: "That is just the reason why I won't put my name on it. Your Union is a very good thing for P. D. Armour and his kind, but a very bad thing for the poor dupes that you are leading." Third knock-out for the market man.

When the Fakir got his wind, he jumped in his buggy that his poor dupes of Troy hired for him, and went looking for a retail butcher to go in with, to help take the Meat Cutters' Union and jolly the butcher into thinking that the Union will trade with him, and that Fakir Call can collect dues from the members of the Union so that he can go around the country as fast as a sleek pig, telling the members that their interests and their employers interests are identical.

This Homer D. Call is the man that appeared before the Code Committee of the Assembly about three months ago and stated that the condition of the butcher was horrible, and that they worked such long hours that they couldn't see their children for weeks at a time; that when they left in the morning they were in bed, and when they got home they were in bed, Sunday included. Now I would like to know which statement that this prime fakir made is true, the one that he made before the Code Committee or the one he made to the retail butcher. If their condition is better now than it was 15 years ago, they must have been starving by the hundreds.

If every Socialist writes up the fakir he meets and shows him up until we have them smashed.

AROUSING THE GERMANS.**Socialist Labor Party Truths Dispelling Kangaroo Lies.**

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 18.—Max Forker addressed a German meeting here on June 12. The meeting was held in the German quarter of this city. Considering it was very warm that night, in fact the first warm night we had this year, and knowing how hard it is to get the Germans to attend a meeting of this kind, it was well attended.

The Kangaroos, or what is left of them, with a few exceptions stayed away, knowing it to be safer than having the search-light of the S. L. P. thrown upon them.

In regard to the German workingmen I will say a few words. Most of them are reputed as owing their homes! The capitalist press always puts this in large type how thrifty the German workingmen are, but the fact is, in most instances, these "homes" are bought on the installment plan, and the capitalist money sharks reap the harvest.

After working in the factory, shop, or elsewhere for ten hours, the thrifty German workingman comes home(?) eats his supper, then it means work for him again. His "home" needs repairing.

Most of these "homes" are built very cheaply, with the only object in view: to sell them to some thrifty German workingman. Or the thrifty man has to collect or deliver washing or sewing to or from his wife's customers. Work that she is doing to assist in paying for the "home." Then in most cases it takes the whole family at work to make the payments promptly. Enjoyment of life is a thing unknown in such a family.

Brother Capital will not and does not wait for his money. He does not care for the principal sum which he has coming. He wants his interest, so he can go to his summer residence at Thousand Islands or some other place. Then the thrifty German workingman, house owner, taxpayer, etc., goes down to the factory again, perfectly satisfied that his master allows him to work. His only thought is work, work, and work he must, so he can pay his interest.

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The strike at the Otis shops has been on for over a year or since the time all the local union moulder stopped work. When the employees of other shops returned to work several months ago the Otis company and their employees were unable to reach a satisfactory agreement. In consequence of the "picketing" the company has had difficulty in securing men to replace the strikers. This is the first time a local manufacturer has applied to the United States Court for relief against its striking employees, and it is the nature of a test case. What the approach of the plant for the purpose of "picketing" and patrolling the streets; from going to the homes of employees for the purpose of intimidating" their wives and families; and from attempting to compel any one to break the terms of any contract that they may have with the Otis company.

The Court issued an order, citing the defendants to appear on July 3 and show cause why a temporary restraining order should not be issued.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES

In 1888.....	2,068
In 1892.....	21,167
In 1896.....	36,564
In 1900.....	34,191



I doubt not that there are truths as plainly obvious and as generally denied, as those contained in "Man's Place in Nature," now awaiting elucidation. If there is a young man of the present generation, who has taken as much trouble as I did to assure himself that they are truths, let him come out with them, without troubling his head about the barking of the dogs of St. Erasmus. "Virtus a prævalit" — some day; and, even if she does not prevail in his time, he himself will be all the better and the wiser for having tried to help her.

HUXLEY.

A BONE TO THE DOGS.

Winfield Scott Stratton, a multi-millionaire mine owner, who has just re-invested \$10,000,000 in Cripple Creek mines, has applied for membership in the Carpenters' Union of Colorado Springs. Two sets of dogs will now rend me another over this bone; that is to say, over the event.

One set will maintain that Mr. Stratton's action is a complete demonstration of the fact that the capitalist sits up at night in terror over the "Pure and Simple" Union. So terrorized will the capitalist be declared to be, that he surrenders; simply lays down his arms and requests to be swallowed up by the Union,—and no questions asked. This set consists of the Labor Fakir.

Another set of dogs consists of the Freaks, to whom the words "Labor" and "Union" are repulsive; who deck themselves with the feathers of Socialism; who imagine Socialism to be a sort of spiritual manna, that will some day come down from the skies and permeate the human race; and who are of the opinion—an opinion that they religiously put into practice—that all that is wanted, to urge on the day when the Socialist manna will come down, is a goodly quantity of windjamming. This set of dogs will snarl at the first, and maintain that what the Millions Stratton incident really means is that Socialism is coming with a mighty "come."

While these two dogs quarrel over the incident, the S. L. P. man, with arms folded, looks on and admires that Providence, whose inscrutable ways furnishes an antidote to every poison. It matters not whether the Fakir is the poison, and the Freak the antidote; or whether the Freak is the poison, and the Fakir the antidote,—clear it is that the poison of corruption will consume the antidote of totemology and the antidote the poison, leaving the nuisance in such a debilitated state that the S. L. P. will all the more easily sweep it into the ash-barrel.

THE TRANSITION PERIOD PASS.

ED.

Significant was the remark, dropped by Senator Platt of Connecticut over the situation in Cuba, when the constitutional convention amended the "Platt Amendment." Said the Senator:

"The 'Platt Amendment' is law. The Cubans can neither accept, reject nor amend a law of the United States. They have no power to change it."

A law is either enacted by peers, or it is dictated by masters. Cuba was not a peer, sitting with the peers who enacted the alleged law. If the "Platt Amendment," placing Cuba under the suzerainty of the United States, was a law, binding on Cuba, it could be such only in the sense that the master's will is law. If we go no further, Senator Platt's remark would be significant enough. But its significance would lie simply in that it betrayed the secret thoughts of the Administration on its Cuban policy. Does this lie no deeper significance than that in the remark?

The Government of a nation like the United States, with the Declaration of Independence as its cradle song, and a written constitution as its guide, can not suddenly leap from constitutional to arbitrary language. The language of Senator Platt is that of arbitrary power. Between such language and that of constitutional power there must be a stepping stone; there must be a transition period. Which of the two?

with the Government of this country? Universal, or manhood suffrage, implies the existence of a representative body, which, guided by its own rules, legislates for the combined constituency. The right of suffrage enjoyed by the constituency in the selection of its representative, justifies the conclusion that the legislation enacted is the work of the constituency itself. This theory held good at a time. It does not hold good today. In even step with the development of capitalism there grows a fraction of the constituency to whom the theory applies less and less. That fraction finally reaches the magnitude of a numerical majority; with us, to-day, it is fully a two-thirds majority. The attribute of the suffrage then ceases to be a mark of active co-operation in legislation. It becomes merely a sceptre of straw. In a thousand and one ways the capitalist minority emasculates the suffrage of the workingman's majority. How that minority looks to-day upon the attribute of the suffrage in the hands of the majority was well exemplified by the recent capitalist utterance: "The suffrage is all right, provided it keeps up Law and Order (read the capitalist power to fleece the workers); but if a majority of votes should be cast for a subversive policy (read subversive of capitalist robber class supremacy), then, of course, we shall not submit." That is the stage the country has now reached. A minority decrees laws in "de facto" arbitrary fashion; the fact, however, of the arbitrariness of the Government's conduct, is concealed by the fiction of universal suffrage, that to all intents and purposes has ceased to exist. The transition period between the constitutional regime, that once the Government lived under, and the arbitrary regime it has for some time started upon, is the period of the formation of the Working Class majority in the land.

The deep significance of the language held by Senator Platt lies in this, that amounts to an announcement that the transition period is passed with the Capitalist Government of the United States, and that it has reached the rotten-ripe period of arbitrary power.

It is ill lancing a sore before it has come to a head.

A MISTAKE SOMEWHERE?

It does seem after all that "all the Socialists" are not going to be united at the Indianapolis Social Democratic love feast, due next month, into "one grand and glorious movement that will shake the country from center to circumference." At least that is a safe inference to be drawn from the "event of events" in Kansas City, Mo., on the 10th instant.

To the blare of trumpets, calling upon all the "forces that make for reform" in the lead to "come together" and to organize "one grand and glorious party" that will "sweep the country in 1904," a new party was launched on that day in Kansas City with the style and name of the "Allied Third Party."

The list of "forces" represented at the launching mentions "Single Taxers," "Public Utility Party men," "Imperative Mandate men," "Anti-Monopolists,"

"Graduated Income Tax Leaguers," "Greenbackers," "Home Rulers,"—and last, not least, "Socialists." Now, it so happens that an equally long list of "forces," marching "on abreast," forms the menu promised to be dished up to the enraptured eye at Indianapolis, and the public has confidently assured that "all the Socialists" were to be there. There must be a mistake somewhere.

Surely the varieties of "Socialists" that are to meet at Indianapolis and "this time surely" unite, harmonize and otherwise start the "grand and glorious movement" etc., are numerous enough.

At first blush these varieties leave the impression of covering all possible varieties of "Socialist forces." There is the Prof. Kharas Necromancer variety of Socialist, there is the "Weeping Jim" or Armory variety of Socialist, there are the two sub-varieties of Capitalist Political Job-Snappers,—the San Francisco and the Cleveland types of Socialism, there is the Reverend variety of Socialist, there is the Kangaroo variety of Socialist, there is,—well, the list is too long to quote in full; long enough, as stated before, to confirm the impression that "they are all there." Great, accordingly, must have been the surprise of the public to learn, together with the "event of events" in Kansas city, that the "Socialist contingent of forces" contributed its share to the timbre of the new political craft.

Again, we say, there must be a mistake somewhere. Either the Kansas City report is merely one of those "infamous S. L. P. lies," that have the knack to set "Socialist Varieties" by the ear every time they seek to come together; or the much advertised Indianapolis unification of "all Socialists" is a base imposition attempted upon the political star-gazers and wool-gatherers of the land who, basing their expectations upon the promise of "the unification of all Socialist varieties," have been living in pleasurable expectation of the apocalyptic days soon to be let loose upon the world, with Indianapolis as the starting point. Which of the two?

If a theory may be risked, it is in fav-

or of the truthfulness of the Kansas City report; and that would mean that the Indianapolis Harmony Convention of Socialist Varieties has sprung a leak fully a month ahead of schedule time.

CROWS OF ONE NEST.

Allusion has been made before this to the recent series of articles in the "Machinists' Journal," in the course of which Mr. Hugh McGregor, stepping temporarily out of the shadow of his well-earned obscurity, again trots out a number of capitalist paste-board slanders against Socialism. "Flimsy pretexts for universal expropriation," "wholesale robbery," "rapine, arson, and wholesale massacre," are a few of the "arguments" that this faithful, tho' clumsy, lieutenant of the capitalist class enlightens his readers with. Significant enough as these inebriate sputterings are, inasmuch as they betray how hard pressed the Organized Scaberry finds itself in the interest of capitalism to have the ill taken for a heavenly visitation, a natural phenomenon. But human nature, compressed in one direction, will ever burst forth in another. Mysticism is the natural result of the human tendency to grapple with evils taken for supernals. "Prophet" Smith "Churches of the Living God," "President" Mitchell "Pure and Simple Unions" are the baleful fruits of that tree. The fruits are essentially alike in their structure of inadequacy. They differ in this respect, however: while the "Kings" and "Princes" of the former ever share the delusion of the rank and file, and fall its first victims, the "Kings" and "Princes" (called "Presidents" and "Vice-Presidents") of the latter are dupes; ever at goodly distances from the spot of danger; ever leaving the rank and file to furnish the corse.

The decision of the twentieth session of the American Federation of Labor to organize the 15,000 skilled workers of the island of Porto Rico on the unshaken basis of the trade union is but a first step in a grand march destined to encircle the world."

The religionist missionary is, at this season, a pretty well known and understood figure. With a huge portion of the domestic population outside of the churches; with dense ignorance and keen suffering at home; the missionary passes by that near-by field, and leaps to far and distant peoples "to bestow his goodness upon." His recent prowesses in China, where one of them, with his home in Lynn, Mass., scored the Chinese with the "ungodliness" of refusing to wear shoes of the Lynn pattern, gives some idea of the kind of religion that he is out to promote.

At home, here in America, the field of Labor is immense. It comprises not less than 12,000,000 wage slaves; a more fruitful ground for the organization of Labor can be ill imagined. Of these, the A. F. of L., even with all possible padding, has barely 250,000 in its fold. Does it turn its hand in that direction? No! The conduct of the religionist minister tells what the fakir does and the reason why.

Like the religionist minister, the labor fakir is despised in the land by ever increasing numbers. Both are being discovered to be apostles of the Moloch of Capital. The field at home, large in point of fact, shrinks ever more to their touch. They then both start in search of greener pastures; that is to say, in search of revenue that is drying up at home.

The force they used was at least adequate. The last victim had two ribs broken, and was a mass of bruises and wounds. The other cases were so similar, especially in so far as the broken bones, bruises, and cuts are concerned, that this condition seems necessary before Bellevue will receive a patient. The recent drunken brawls that have taken place in the hospital may account in a large measure for the condition of some of the patients. The attendants usually are appointed in return for political services rendered, and fitness seems never to enter into the case. The doctors also, especially the "experts," have a living to make, and their one aim is to give as little service for as much money as they can. In this way they spread their time out thin, and their pay out thick. The spirit of capitalism rules the medical profession as it rules everything else. The doctors may not be incompetent, but they are not overzealous, and the loss of a few lives does not concern them. The nurses may be competent, but they in their turn are not overzealous, and they believe that the shortest way is the best way, and a man beaten into insensibility gives no trouble.

Nor does the parallel between the two crows end there. The conduct of the Lynn missionary, above referred to, gives an inkling of further points of close resemblance. Missionaries are not all sent from one industrial centre. Those hailing from competing centers set up an edifying spectacle of brotherly love to the heathens they are to "convert." At home the fakirs are in each other's wool. "Scab" is one of the mildest epithets they belabor one another with. To each set, the Union is but a peanut stand; and frantic are they in the competition for sales. No one set alone will be allowed to "exploit the field of Labor" in Porto Rico. If one goes, others will. K. of L. and A. F. of L. missionaries will carry thither their conception of solidarity, as understood by "Pure and Simpledom,"—and try to do business, ply the sell-out and strike industries.

The Labor Fakir and Religionist Minister are crows of one nest.

COMPANION PIECES.

Two negroes, one of them a "Prophet" and "King," the other a "Prince," were lynched at Shreveport, La., on the 20th. They were members of a mystic organization founded by themselves. From the meager facts so far known it would seem that the men, driven by want and crazed with long protracted starvation, "saw visions;" they schemed a millennium—the "Church of the Living God;" and the methods to obtain the same were, fully in keeping with their mental condition, substantially those of the Hindoo Thug sects. Torn out of the jail where they were imprisoned under charges of murder, and just before being swung from the tree branch where they were lynched, "Prophet" Smith exclaimed:

"Oh, Lord, you promised to stand by me at this hour!" A second later his limp body dangled from the tree.

On the same day, and about the same hour two Union-men, white men, Boyd Martin and Riley Johnson, members of "President" Mitchell's U. M. W. Union, fell fatally wounded at the mouth of the Marquette mines, near Matewan, W. Va.

Together with several hundred others they had marched to oust the non-Union men, who had taken their places.

The non-Union men were armed; their aggressors bore no fire arms. The mystic word "The Union" seemed all sufficient to them;

they rushed to the assault and were met with a volley of shot, that stretched out two dead, and wounded several others. The rest then retreated.

Do not these two simultaneous incidents throw light each upon the other?

The ever increasing volume of starving humanity—a natural sediment of capitalism—has been kept in utter darkness upon the nature of the ill that afflicts it. It means death to capitalism to have that darkness dispelled. It is in the interest of capitalism to have the ill taken for a heavenly visitation, a natural phenomenon. But human nature, compressed in one direction, will ever burst forth in another. Mysticism is the natural result of the human tendency to grapple with evils taken for supernals. Hadley of Yale can use both methods, because he looks to more than one source. McGill of Syracuse found it necessary to throw in a word against labor unions, and the inhumanity of striking. Now comes President Hyde of Bowdoin College, who in an address before the graduating class of Boston University disapproves of "Rockefellerism," and not only says that such gifts should be discouraged, but they should be discouraged because they interfere with the department of economics. Then he explains his boldness, and says that gifts should be given, but they should be given unconditionally, and in order that they may be so given he advises college professors not to advocate, and not to foster any theory. A professor or school teacher who did not have an opinion on what he taught would be worse than useless. He would be a monstrosity.

Mr. Elliott Burris, who is reported to be wealthy, has decided that his son is a vagrant, so he had him locked up. The son denies the charge, and claims that as he is only twenty-three years old, and six feet tall, he hasn't gotten his growth yet, and needs exercise. So he has been playing golf, and living on pa.

Now he claims that "pa has been acting queer of late," and throws out dark hints of an unbalanced mind. If the only symptom of insanity the elder Burris has is own is this one of sending his son to jail for being an idler, then his

should be commended. Were all the younger Burris who play golf and tennis, spend money that they never earn, and otherwise conduct themselves like natural loafers locked up, it would be easier to get at the rest of the idling fraternity, and in this the elder Burris, who has wealth created by the men who work for him, would be included.

The "Sun" has a long account of the last woes of Mary Jane McMahon, who went into the factory of Frank and Dugan. When she had uttered her last words, addressed to an admiring lamp post, she was taken to an asylum for the insane. As she was "strictly aiti-working class, and in her wild ravings threatened and abused them, her latest development is to be an editorial writer on the "Sun," so that she could indulge her talent in abuse and defamation.

sharp into two distinct series. One side claims that such donations interfere with academic freedom. The other side, by laudations, by a superabundance of praise, and by fulsome eulogy bid for more money. The first side, however, covers itself up, and prevents the possibility of anyone withholding a gift if he is minded to give it. In most cases they did the same bidding as the second series, only they chose to bid in another way.

President Harper of Chicago can boldly come forward and refer to Rockefeller as the greatest, noblest, and most charitable person that breathes. He is simply grateful for past favors, and appreciatively anticipatory of favors to come. Hadley of Yale can use both methods, because he looks to more than one source. McGill of Syracuse found it necessary to throw in a word against labor unions, and the inhumanity of striking. Now comes President Hyde of Bowdoin College, who in an address before the graduating class of Boston University disapproves of "Rockefellerism," and not only says that such gifts should be discouraged, but they should be discouraged because they interfere with the department of economics. Then he explains his boldness, and says that gifts should be given, but they should be given unconditionally, and in order that they may be so given he advises college professors not to advocate, and not to foster any theory. A professor or school teacher who did not have an opinion on what he taught would be worse than useless. He would be a monstrosity.

Representative government is the necessary outcome of numbers, too numerous to meet and intelligently pass upon matters of common concern. From this necessity flow a number of principles and measures that are essential to the preservation of the very representative character of representative government.

One of these principles and measures is the bona fide of the bodies represented, and the means to ascertain such bona fides. Conventions are of the nature of representative governmental bodies. Every member of (delegate to) a convention must be truly representative: he must be a condensed impersonation of a fact and not of a fiction: he must enjoy equality with all others; and lastly, he must be enabled to establish the fact of the right of his fellows. Not unless a delegate to a body actually represents a bona fide constituency can his vote or voice be representative; not unless he is the representative of such a fact, and not of a fiction, can there be equality in the body; finally, not without there is some organism with power and facility to inquire and establish these facts, prevail among the gathering. All this comes under the head of "Organization." And this is the latent question that the Socialist Movement of France is up against.

At the late harmony convention in Lyons, the same as at last year's in Wagram Hall, Paris, there turned up shoddy of "delegates" who robbed the body of all representative character. In some cases they represented fictitious bodies; in others, the bodies were in existence, but greatly smaller than others; and by no larger representation; yet, again, in others, the numerical strength was purely fictitious. What self-respecting body could sit alongside of such "delegates"? What body with a Clause to serve, and a Principle at stake could remain in a convention, and thus establish organic unity, under a system that leaves the doors open for the too to walk in whenever he pleases, dominate the situation and bag the Movement? Surely not.

WORKMAN (on strike to a carabinier who holds a revolver to his head): "Mr. Carabinier you are murdering me!"

CARBINIER: "Hush up! I am protecting the liberty of labor."

The looseness observed at last year's Wagram Hall convention in the matter of the admission of delegates, the actual participation of a mob that had evidently been hired for packing purposes, and the obviously corrupt aim of such methods—the upholding of the bankers-backed

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Employment Bureau.

To THE PEOPLE.—The following sign which speaks volumes is attached to the window of an insurance broker's office at 202 Division avenue, Brooklyn, which is in the Nineteenth Ward, the stronghold of Republicanism and over which Jack Worth held full sway for a number of years.

The sign reads as follows:

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.
Fifth Assembly District, Repub-
lican Party, Brooklyn Borough.

INFORMATION FREE.

NELSON CAMPBELL,
Brooklyn, June 15.

Where to Agitate.

To THE PEOPLE.—With the teeth of the buzz-saw sharpened up to a razor edge, and the tomahawk of the S. T. & L. A., I went to the Griffen Iron Works this noon hour and rang the bell of new and true Trades Unionism. To look into the foundry of that place is like looking at a nest of ants. The difference of the two, the ants are organized. The Griffen iron workers, some of them have only got their names on paper.

When handing out our leaflets, manifesto of the S. T. & L. A., and the fakir-killer leaflet, the cable of the Labor Movement, one man said to me: "I have no time to read." At once I slipped on the belts of the buzz-saw and let her rip.

One man called me a hobo, and an A. P. A. The boys soon shut him up. He asked me for a leaflet and I gave him something hotter than he had in his three story dad's dinner pail. For the information of those who wanted to know when we could meet again drop a postal to Francis I. Green, 67 Bergen avenue. He is the State Organizer of the S. T. & L. A., New Jersey.

After clearing the air at Griffen's I passed by the Borden Condensed Milk Company. The drivers had their think tanks put to work while they were waiting for something more physical (work).

One of them told me that they had good treatment. The case of the Dayton Cash Register Company floored him. Another of them said he lost a good job in Harlem for his activity in a "youth club," and he was timid. I told him he was in danger of losing his present job for not belonging to a trades union like the S. T. & L. A. In that he was safe.

Wherever a noon day whistle blows; wherever wage slaves wash their faces with the sweat of their brow—that is the place for the shot and shell of the S. T. & L. A. Hoot Man. Jersey City, June 15.

None But Sanitary Armory Expects Need Apply.

To THE PEOPLE.—I wish to state that Pittsfield is organizing a militia company. Now I wonder where we could get some one to represent the militia so that we could get again drop a postal to Francis I. Green, 67 Bergen avenue. He is the State Organizer of the S. T. & L. A. Pittsfield, Mass., June 15.

On the Tramp.

To THE PEOPLE.—N doubt you will be surprised that I have traveled so far on my face. When I left my comrades of Section Minneapolis, I went to Winnipeg, from there to Vancouver, where I arrived in the cellar of a baggage car. I got in feet first and came out feet first. I could turn round in there, but I could not turn over. I rode 256 miles on the flat of my back, through the mountains without food or water. When I arrived in Vancouver, I slid out of my cage, and lo, behold! there was a bull standing on the platform amid 300 people, waiting for the incoming train. Strange to say, only two men saw me, and they were "hobos." I have all I want of Canada. I was fired out of Calgary, Canada, for advocating Socialism. Those people still retain their old fogey ideas. To say anything against the British army in South Africa means death. I have endured all kinds of insults and persecutions, but still keep hammering away, and have succeeded thus far in making quite a number of Socialists. I have not got a day's work since I left Minneapolis. I have come out of the frying pan into the fire. Board and everything is high, and wages no better than in Minneapolis. "Don't go west, young man."

British Columbia is "on the bum." Hundreds of men are walking the streets of Vancouver begging for the price of a bed. Soon as I get some money I will pay up my Section dues. I lost Mike and Jackson between Minneapolis and Winnipeg. Kind regards to all comrades of the S. L. P.

Yours, with no address at present.
ARTHUR JENNINGS.

Blaine, Wash., June 11.

The Explosion at Port Royal.

To THE PEOPLE.—Just a few lines to give the miners' side of the explosion at Port Royal, Pa. In reading the Pittsburgh "Post" this morning, it says that fire-boss Gleason had put dangerboards up when he made his daily round; and in going back later in the day, found a foreman named Hadley with a gang of men working where he had placed the danger-boards, and he "thinks" they had naked lights. Now, you don't need to tell me or any sane man much more.

A foreman in a pit would take down a danger-board and order men under him to go to work with naked lights! Oh, no! Why, any miner knows that it is a penitentiary offense to go one step beyond a danger-board without permission from the fire-boss.

The officials of the coal company will do all they can to get out of the blame.

I was speaking to a machine cutter who quit two weeks ago on account of the S. L. P.

He says that when he was cutting

in certain parts of the mine (I don't remember the exact location, he said), the fire-boss would stay with him on account of the danger. He said he got so scared of the gas he had to quit.

Now, the State Inspector (Callahan) says he inspected the mine two months ago, and found it safe. Now, who would know best, a man working in the mine every day, or a man who only goes in once every few months? We all know when an Inspector is coming—the word is sent on in advance. To-day they are burying Superintendent McCune, who lost his life in the mine while with a resuming party.

Now, a good many people are sympathizing with this McCune, on account of his bravery. I think it was notoriety he wanted; because the experienced men who were with him told him to come back because the danger was too great, but he heeded not.

Now, to-day we have the great and only Paddy Dolan of the United Mine Workers here. The papers say he is ready to go down with a rescuing party (nit). Paddy is too scared to go down a mine shaft. It means work, and danger, and Paddy is not looking for manual labor, only for safe notoriety.

Another one who went down with a rescuing party was an auditor of the company, whose only duty around a mine has been the capacity of a clerk.

Now, all this show of getting up rescuing parties is all bosh, for different men who have been down the shaft say that they passed the bodies of different men on their way in the mine. Now, if they wanted to rescue anybody, why not have brought the bodies out as they came to them, as reason would tell anyone? The farther you go in the mine the less chance there is of anyone being alive. The idea of these rescuing parties is to try to save the property of the coal company.

Now, another paper tries to blame the miners with being careless with their lamps. Instead of them using the safety lamps (which the company charges them 5 cents a day for using), they have used open lights, so they could make a few more cents a day. Now, that is false, for the miners in the Port Royal mine knew that it was a gaseous mine. Of course, the blame must go on the poor, downtrodden miner.

A. MINER.
Banning, Pa., June 15.

A Populist Paper Challenged.

To THE PEOPLE.—I have just mailed the enclosed challenge to the Editor of the Louisville, Ky., "The Home."

Minneapolis, Minn., June 15.—H.B.F. [Enclosure.]

Minneapolis, Minn., June 15, 1891.

Chairman People's Party:

Your party accuses old parties of bigotry, by proclaiming that their newspapers will not print Populist views. Will you prove yourself unlike them by printing this request in "The Home" as evidence that you, in liberality, desire to give your readers the chance to decide for themselves between Populism and Socialism?

The request is that your readers mail me on postals their objections to Socialism, which I may subsequently review, and with you be permitted in your own paper to fairly discuss. If so, let all readers mail such postals to Yours,

H. B. FAY, M. D.
34 Washington Ave., S.
Minneapolis, Minn.

How It Looks in Troy, N. Y.

To THE PEOPLE.—Tompkins Bros., manufacturers of this city, to-day discharged twenty-seven of their sixty machinists, giving as the excuse for such action, "no work."

In within eight months, the "full-dinner-pailers" of the great McKinley parade in this city are given the thing they were told would not come if they obeyed the bosses' command, the thing they did not want, but for which they paraded—idleness.

Seldom are we furnished the proof in so short a time of the good advice and correct position of the Socialist Labor Party representatives, in pointing out the fact that both Democratic and Republican capitalist orators, employers and the press, were misrepresenting and falsifying the true industrial conditions; that all said parties were doing it for the purpose of deceiving wage workers into voting against their interests by preventing them from voting their class ballot, the ballot of the Socialist Labor Party, last November.

When we consider the action and judgment of O'Connell, Warner, Wilson, et al., of the I. A. M. of America, advising the machinists to action after the masters (employers) have reaped the benefits of a good trade, and trade is showing the signs of dullness and this contrasted with their action in exempting the railroad machinists from the order promulgated, and that at the very time traffic is heavy on the railroads, surely proves the double dealing and treachery of said fakirs to the working class and its material interests. But all is cleared up when we rightly understand their words and actions.

In public speech and private conversation the Gompers, O'Connells, and other like fakirs proclaim this fact, that they serve the interests of the employers. In all their applications to the bosses, at every hearing between them and the employers, listen to what they say: "Our deep interest for your (employer's) welfare; the great good and accommodation we have rendered and performed for you (employer), in the past; the continuous and continued service we will render you (our brother) in the future."

Thus we see that when all signs point to dullness in trade, the employer and political boss want to hide their lies to the working class of but eight months ago, and require a justification for laying off and discharging their men, then these miserable, mean vampires upon the backs of the workers are again ready and willing to serve the capitalist employer and political boss—their masters, and at an inopportune time from the workers' standpoint, and where opportunity preventing, obey instructions to make demands for shorter hours and higher wages, in answer to which the workers get, no hours and no wages; they get their heads cut off. Workers, remember, no man can serve your interests and the welfare of "our Brothers," at one and the same time. There can be no question

of the intention of the labor fakirs and labor lieutenants of Hanna, etc., such as Gompers, O'Connell, Warner, Pallas, Tobin, Lynch, and the other pure and simple, intending to continue their double dealing with you. They have shown themselves to be sycophants and subservient tools of their masters, Hanna, Morgan, Platt, Brady, Croker and Murphy, both upon the political and economic fields, and decoy ducks within your organizations to mislead and deceive and divide you to your own destruction. Let the principles of new trades unionism—the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, be your guide to the killing off of those baracudas that retard the progress of our working class ship. Clear the associations of the wage-workers of such vermin as O'Connell, Gompers, et al. Be up and at them at all times and in all places, uncovering their deceit and hypocrisy, and show to the world that the working class of America are men and not monkeys.

PRESS COMMITTEE.
Troy, N. Y., June 13.

What Won the Alling Mill Strike.

To THE PEOPLE.—Readers of the DAILY PEOPLE will remember the strike which took place in Derby at Alling's Mill and was settled in the early part of May. Well, seeing that it was claimed so great a victory by the fakirs and that the High Mogul, Gompers, came, conquered (?) and departed as a great Leader and Strike Winner, the searchlight was thrown on the affair and this is what it revealed:

The strike had been dragging along and old C. B. Alling, the head of the firm, was as obdurate as ever. Scabs had been "mobbed," their garments decorated with hen fruit, and even the police had failed to use their clubs. Still it grew to be more and more a conviction among the strikers that they were waging a hopeless battle. Then stepped in the little business men. Strikers were bare bones for profit skinners. The Board of Trade was called upon to take some action. A Committee of three business men was appointed to try and get Mr. Alling to come to some agreement. At first he refused point blank. It was here where Mr. Samuelli made his big bluff. He tried every trick of his trade for three hours to move old Alling but he was turned down and out. He then met the committee of three and the four of them went together to see Mr. Alling. They told him he must realize that he owned practically all the stores occupied by the business men affected; that they were not making their expenses; and that Mr. Barber of Howard & Barber who run the department store wished it distinctly understood that if the strike was not settled soon, he and others WHO RENTED THE PROPERTY FROM MR. ALLING would move away! THAT was what "won" the strike and brought old Alling to terms. In fact, so little hope had the strikers of even getting back their places, that at a meeting it was decided, as a wind-up to the affair, to go and serenade the scabs and then abandon the strike. Gompers then claimed "He" won the strike, the local fakirs spread the lie and "halloo-hoo!" Gompers was a little "Gord." Throw on the searchlight of the S. T. & L. A., swing the hammer of the S. L. P. P. D. Q.

Bridgeport, Conn., June 15.

Drivers Pay Customers' Debts.

To THE PEOPLE.—Seeing an article in Sunday's PEOPLE about the Borden Condensed Milk Co., and their treatment of employees, I would like you to give space to the following facts of the manner in which the Anglo-Swiss Milk Co. treats its employees.

The speaker was Dr. Gibbs of Worcester, a man with a record worse, by a good deal, than the Rev. Herron. He tried to show the audience that if a man "lived up to his own ideal" and was "perfectly honest in his convictions," although we could not understand his motives, "we should, instead of trying to find fault and hound him down," take him by the hand as a "comrade" and "brother"; "the capitalist press with its lying reporters" will hold him down fast enough, without our assistance. That was the idea he intended to convey, but I am only sure of the words in the quotation marks. I expected to hear Herron's name drop from him, but he did not mention it while I was within hearing. I got tired and had to wander around after listening for five minutes to such rot as that above.

The other speakers were not much better and besides their "freak Socialism" there were two who were physical freaks also, and when the last speaker had got through emitting "as the brass band picked up their instruments and decamped to the great annoyance of the women and children, who had gathered to hear the music only.

The celebration was advertised to commence at 10 a. m. and to continue all day. The band went by my residence at 1 p. m.; the speakers commenced to speak at 3 p. m., and the gun cleared out at about 5 p. m.

By the way, the band has two names, to be used as occasion happens to need. One is "The Social Democratic Band," and the other is "The Brockton Cadet Band."

I asked the chairman of Branch 9 the reason for the name on the drum, and he explained that very few organizations

would want to hire "The Social Democratic Band," but they would have no objection to hiring "The Brockton Cadet Band."

This is in line with the crew from A to Z. They had a transparency over the entrance to their meeting place: "Socialist Headquarters," until they leased it, since which time, it is being sub-let to some labor unions (and simple), the transparency was removed.

JER. O'FIHELLEY.
Abington, Mass., June 18.

"Ash Barrel" Cigarmakers.

To THE PEOPLE.—Last week the total result of a general vote given by the joint local unions of the New York District of the Cigarmakers' International Union in reference to "sending or not sending out three Boycott Tourists," was announced officially by the Joint Advisory Board to be 400 in favor and 900 against the cunning plundering scheme that originated in Pfeiffer's "blue label" shop on the Bowery, and was put in motion by the well known ventriloquist Modest, backed by Aug. Negendank, the treasurer of Union 90, who holds that since by the grace of Mr. Modest.

The scheme was to boycott one firm in favor of another and the ventriloquist was already slated to be one of the "tourists," only the interference and expose by the DAILY PEOPLE put the members on guard of their treasury and defeated the corrupt measure by a nearly two-thirds vote.

When Modest first learned the result of the vote in his own Union 90, he got maniacally mad, and after figuring out that it was the poorest paid members who particularly defeated his measure, he sneeringly said: "CIGARMAKERS WHO CAN NOT EARN MORE THAN \$6 OR \$7 PER WEEK IN NEW YORK ARE NOT CIGARMAKERS AT ALL; THEY OUGHT TO BE SQUEEZED OUT OF THE TRADE ENTIRELY AND COMPELLED TO EAT FROM THE ASH-BARREL."

As the election for delegates to the

DAILY PEOPLE are terrifying and mortifying them.

Modest, the ventriloquist, is determined to go to the convention and prove that the great strike of 1900 has been a great "victory," and that Barnes of Philadelphia, who proved beyond any doubt, and documentary, too, that the strike was already lost on May 1, 1900, was kept up for five months longer.

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OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—P. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICES.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

National Executive Committee.

Regular meeting held on June 21st at Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, New York, with Rudolph Katz in the chair. Absent, Forbes. Financial report showed: receipts for the week ending June 15, \$26.50; expenditures, \$20.57.

Communications.—From Section Philadelphia reporting suspension for one year of Edmund Seidel and Joseph Campbell. Also other communications describing the circumstances that led to the suspension, and one from E. Seidel giving notice of appeal. From Cleveland in reference to "Arbeiter Zeitung" and local matters. From Massachusetts State Executive Committee in reference to German agitation and about complaint of Section Lynn, Mass. From Section Newport News reporting the expulsion of Robert Dorn and Fred Groebler for taking active part in a Democratic primary; also inclosing vote on the matter of form of reply to the "unity" proposition of the Social Democratic Party, and submitted to the general vote by the N. E. C. The attention of the Sections is hereby called that it is desirable that the vote be taken by roll-call, so that a full vote may be had from every Section and every member be given a chance to vote. From Illinois State Committee reporting matters about the Middle West agitation circuit. From Boston, Mass., Erie, Pennsylvania, and other places requesting information, reporting local conditions and agitation, etc. Pennsylvania State Committee transmitted a copy of the proceedings of their State convention.

JULIUS HAMMER,
Recording Secretary.

Canadian S. L. P.

Regular meeting of the National Executive Committee was held in London, Ont., June 17, Comrade Ashplant in the chair.

On motion of Haselgrave seconded by Bryce, the minutes of last meeting were adopted with the following correction: "A vote of censure was passed on Comrade Ashplant for non-compliance with instructions as per resolution passed at last meeting," the term "unparalleled negligence" being withdrawn.

Correspondence.—A communication received from H. B. Ashplant, asking for a written specific statement showing negligence of duties not paralleled. Secretary instructed to write Com. Ashplant drawing attention to corrected minutes also stating that the negligence referred to was his not handing in his book and financial statement within the time specified by resolution of the N. E. C.

Communication from Section London stating that the following were duly elected as National Executive Committee for the year ending April 1, 1902. F. Towton, F. Haselgrave, D. Ross, W. Corbin, G. L. Bryce, H. B. Ashplant, I. P. Courtney, and F. J. Darch, national secretary.

Letter from Woodley, Toronto—moved by Ross, seconded by Bryce that we receive communication subject to its being returned officially signed and stamped with Section seal. National Secretary instructed to write him regarding it; also that matter of amending the constitution will be dealt with after hearing from Vancouver, which has been communicated with. Communication from Section London regarding amendment to constitution—ordered to be replied to same as Toronto.

Reports.—Treasurer's report and book handed in duly audited and signed; ordered published in DAILY PEOPLE together with National Secretary's financial statement; also copies to be sent to the sections in due form.

The following was adopted as the order of business for this committee: Roll call; Reading minutes; Communications; Reports; Unfinished business; and New business.

Moved by Towton, seconded by Ross that secretary be instructed to communicate with N. E. C. of United States to obtain list of addresses of reliable straight Socialist Parties of other countries; carried.

On motion of Bryce, the National Secretary was instructed to inquire of Comrade Sanial, New York, if cable greetings from the N. E. C. of the Canadian Socialist Labor Party to the International Socialist Congress held in Paris, 1900, was ever received and if so, why no mention was ever made regarding it.

Moved by Ross, seconded by Towton that National Secretary write Toronto daily papers stating that the S. L. P. is in no way whatever connected with the International Socialists mentioned there in.

Election of officers for ensuing term. Comrade Ashplant again elected Treasurer and Comrade Courtney Recording Secretary. Adjourned.

I. P. COURTEENAY
Recording Secretary.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.**Section New York, Socialist Labor Party.**

Meeting held Saturday, June 8, 1901, in the Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade Street, Manhattan.

Chairman, Adam Moren.

Vice-Chairman, Emil Miller.

Four new delegates were seated.

Thirty-one new members were admitted.

A letter from Henry Kuhn, national secretary, referring to a masquerade ball for the benefit of the Abendblatt was received, and the organizer instructed to call a meeting of Jewish Party members and take steps to conduct such an affair as outlined in the letter.

At this juncture business was suspended owing to the announcement of the

death of Comrade Rubach, and a collection taken up, to help defray burial expenses, which netted \$5.24.

It was decided to take the letter of Thomas A. Hickey from the table and deny his request for a reopening of his case. The secretary was instructed to insert a statement in the minutes and report of the General Committee giving reasons for the refusal of the request, as embodied in the records of the General and Grievance Committees, and statements made by delegates on the floor of the General Committee.

To Wit—Thomas A. Hickey was charged by Julian Pierce, on behalf of the New York Labor News Co. with misappropriating monies from the sale of literature to the amount of 45.50, and with offering no settlement, even ignoring requests for an accounting, demanded by Pierce. The charge involved other charges, such as betrayal of trust and confidence and double dealing, inasmuch as he offered an excuse for non-payment, that the Pennsylvania State Committee had not paid money due him; while at that very time he was drawing upon that balance; and that, furthermore, while he instructed the Pennsylvania State Committee to credit his balance to the DAILY PEOPLE, he continued to draw on that balance.

In the regular course of procedure the case went before the Grievance Committee, whose summonses to a hearing of the case Hickey twice ignored. In the first instance by sending another comrade (Arthur Keep) to argue his case, and in the second instance by ignoring the summons of the Grievance Committee. He did, however, appear at both meetings of the General Committee—March 23 and April 13, 1901—following each session of the Grievance Committee on his case. At the General Committee meeting of March 23, 1901, Hickey was present, when the Grievance Committee reported the unsuccessful attempt of Arthur Keep to argue Hickey's case before the committee, and that it had notified Hickey to attend another hearing of the Grievance Committee on March 27, 1901; thereby also serving notice on Hickey at the meeting of the General Committee.

This notification was addressed care of William Clough, 261 Hudson street, New York, the address given by Hickey to the Grievance Committee; according to the statement of Clough, Hickey made no effort to ascertain if a letter had been delivered at that address or not. He admitted a full knowledge of the proposed meeting by talking of it to Comrade Cooper and others; and his knowledge of the meeting was further made manifest by remarks of Arthur Keep on the floor of the General Committee, subsequent to the expulsion of Thomas A. Hickey by Section New York, you are hereby called upon to elect a member to fill such vacancy. Section New York, to whom, as the seat of the State Executive Committee, this duty belongs, has made the following nominations, to wit: M. Rosenberg of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, Manhattan, and Justin Ebert of the Sixteenth and Eighteenth Assembly Districts, Brooklyn.

You are to take a vote on these candidates and report the number of votes cast for either of them to the undersigned not later than August 1, 1901.

Remember that each member can vote for one candidate only.

Fraternally,
HUGO VOGT,
Sec'y State Executive Committee.

Allegheny County Convention.

Allegheny County Convention of the Socialist Labor Party was called to order by Geo. A. Brown, Organizer of Section Allegheny County at headquarters, No. 111 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa. S. Schulberg of Pittsburg was elected permanent chairman and James Illingworth of Braddock permanent vice chairman. Wm. J. Eberle of Allegheny and Val Remmel of Pittsburg permanent secretaries.

The following nominations were then made:

Associate Judge, Court of Common Pleas, No. 1.—Val. Remmel of Pittsburgh.

Judge of Orphans' Court—Geo. A. Brown of Allegheny.

Associate Judge, Court of Common Pleas No. 2.—Wm. J. Eberle of Allegheny.

Two Judges of Court of Common Pleas No. 3.—Chas. Rupp of Lower St. Clair Township, H. A. J. Brown of Allegheny.

Coroner—Wm. Nee of Pittsburg. Director of Poor—Lorenz Helfrich, of Reserve Township.

The convention then endorsed the actions of the State Convention which was held on May 30 and re-affirmed their allegiance to the Socialist Labor Party of the United States, also adopting the national platform.

On motion the County Executive Committee was authorized to fill all vacancies occurring from any cause, on the county ticket.

Aside from this, the contention made in some quarters to the effect that Hickey, while working for the Party, had been kept on short rations, and was thereby compelled and, in measure justified to ignore the claims of the New York Labor News Company, stands upon no foundation whatever, as the following compilation of his known income will show: He received from the National Executive Committee and from the New York State Committee in the period from July 1897 to November 29, 1899, for salary and living expenses \$3,362.78, for railroad fare \$701.78; a total of \$4,064.51. Calculating salary and living expenses only, and dividing the sum paid for that alone with 26 weeks in 1897; 52 weeks in 1898, and 48 weeks in 1899—a total of 126 weeks—he received during that period \$26.08 per week. The National Executive Committee paid to Hickey during the year 1900 and on account of his last tour, as follows: January 6, \$10; January 12, \$20; February 3, \$20; February 17, \$10; February 24, \$2.15; March 10, \$25; April 14, \$10; May 19, \$15; July 14, \$10; July 21, \$10; August 31, \$15; September 23, \$20—a total of \$167.15.

He received from the National Executive Committee for salary and living expenses on a ten days' trip to Vermont (June 18 to June 27, 1900) \$50. For a trip made to Connecticut to fill Malloch's dates, \$10 for two days salary and living expenses. He collected and failed to turn over to the National Executive Committee, to which committee the amount was due, \$5.23.

He received from the Pennsylvania State Committee during the months of April and May, 1900, exclusive of railroad fare, for salary and living expenses, \$236.

He received from the Daily People once, up to December 31, 1900, the sum of \$213.70.

He worked for the Fels Naptha Scrap Company, and received through Louis Cohen, in the year 1900, \$32.40.

He withheld from the New York Labor News Company \$45.50, and deducting from that sum \$18.82 still due him by the Pennsylvania State Committee, he obtained for his own use a net sum of \$26.67.

He received from Section New York during 1900, \$6.50.

He received smaller amounts from out-of-town Sections, Local Alliances, etc., that cannot be traced without much difficulty; no more than the "loans" he raised from number of comrades: But taking the figures at hand only and adding them, we find that \$167.15; \$50.00; \$10.00; \$5.23; \$236.00; \$213.70; \$32.40; \$26.67 and \$56.50, foot up \$707.65. This sum divided by 52 weeks of 1900, gave him an average known cash income of \$13.34 per week.

These facts show conclusively that Hickey had no grounds upon which to withhold payment of the debt due the New York Labor News Company, nor to ignore its demands for payment on moderate terms: That he held the Party in contempt by not answering either summons of the Grievance Committee: That he possessed a full knowledge of the fact that he had been summoned to appear before the Grievance Committee: That he showed open defiance of the Party by his actions at the General committee meeting of April 13, 1901: That his appeals to the New York State Committee and to the General Committee, Section New York were not made in good faith and that he wishes to get back into the Party for no good purpose and seems prompted only by motives of a vicious vindictive character.

These facts furthermore establish beyond a doubt that he holds the Party in contempt and the General Committee, according to the statement of Clough, Hickey made no effort to ascertain if a letter had been delivered at that address or not. He admitted a full knowledge of the proposed meeting by talking of it to Comrade Cooper and others; and his knowledge of the meeting was further made manifest by remarks of Arthur Keep on the floor of the General Committee, subsequent to the expulsion of Thomas A. Hickey by Section New York, therefore refuses his request for a reopening of his case.

For the General Executive Committee, Section New York.

A. C. KIHNE, Secretary.

New York State Committee.

To the Sections of the State of N. Y.

Greeting: A vacancy having arisen in the State Executive Committee through the expulsion of Thomas A. Hickey by Section New York, you are hereby called upon to elect a member to fill such vacancy. Section New York, to whom, as the seat of the State Executive Committee, this duty belongs, has made the following nominations, to wit: M. Rosenberg of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, Manhattan, and Justin Ebert of the Sixteenth and Eighteenth Assembly Districts, Brooklyn.

You are to take a vote on these candidates and report the number of votes cast for either of them to the undersigned not later than August 1, 1901.

Remember that each member can vote for one candidate only.

Fraternally,

HUGO VOGT,

Sec'y State Executive Committee.

The voting blanks were forwarded to the Sections yesterday.**Officers of Section Bellville.**

The following nominations were then made:

Associate Judge, Court of Common Pleas, No. 1.—Val. Remmel of Pittsburgh.

Judge of Orphans' Court—Geo. A. Brown of Allegheny.

Associate Judge, Court of Common Pleas No. 2.—Wm. J. Eberle of Allegheny.

Two Judges of Court of Common Pleas No. 3.—Chas. Rupp of Lower St. Clair Township, H. A. J. Brown of Allegheny.

Coroner—Wm. Nee of Pittsburg. Director of Poor—Lorenz Helfrich, of Reserve Township.

The convention then endorsed the actions of the State Convention which was held on May 30 and re-affirmed their allegiance to the Socialist Labor Party of the United States, also adopting the national platform.

On motion the County Executive Committee was authorized to fill all vacancies occurring from any cause, on the county ticket.

The following nominations were then made:

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